

# The Daily Gazetteer.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 15. 1738.

No. 1085.

To the DAILY GAZETTEER.

Tom's Coffee-house, Cornhill, Dec. 11, 1738.

SIR,

I had embark'd in any Cause less just and warrantable, than that I lately endeavoured to maintain in your Paper, viz. the rescuing my Country from that Weight of Distress and Poverty, which the Craftsman ardently labour'd to fix upon her, in order to create a general Dependency at Home, and to encourage Attempts upon her Freedom and Commerce from Abroad, I should be apt to doubt of any Degree of Success, when so'd a Chieftain as the renowned Champion of Whitemarsh enters the Lists against me, in Aid of his Associate Hero. But, in a Trial of Skill, where all Countrymen are not only my Judges, but Parties to, I am so far from entertaining any the least Doubt of Success, that I find my Courage redoubled, in proportion to the Increase of this additional Opposition.

For, as I had nothing so nearly at Heart as the general Prosperity of my Countrymen, I may safely affirm, I never advanced any Facts or Positions, that were not justifiable from the Nature and State of our Commerce, or with a View of imposing on them; such as with a Design of obstructing any Measures that could be taken for their Ease and Safety, and the advancement of their Trade: On the contrary, our Power and Affluence flow chiefly from the Benefits arising from our Commerce, I should as gladly incur to its Extension, as any Man alive; and intended, before now, (if the invidious, dispendent Instructors of the Faction, had not diverted me, in order to remove the unsafe Impressions, which these might otherwise have made to our Prejudice, in the Minds of our Rival Neighbours) to have fix'd some Matters to the Consideration of the Publick, (the Result of long Experience in Trade) which conceived might contribute to ascertain, and even mend, such Branches of our Commerce, as seem'd affected by our Foreign Rivals.

AND I was the more intent on this so necessary an undertaking, because I was, and am still satisfied, at the Ministry, who see with a Patriot Concern the commercial Progress of a certain Nation, would most readily and affectionately concur in, and cherish very just and probable Expedient for putting a Stop to their Trading Carrier. For, tho' I am steadfastly of Opinion, that we have hitherto been Gainers by our general Commerce, and am back'd in my Conclusion by the Visibility of the Increase of our national Wealth since 1720, yet, as our Neighbours improve in their Trade, 'tis but prudent that we take all just and possible Precautions, against any future injuries that might attend their growing upon us.

BUT, surely, it can't be thought, that the creating Dependency and Diffidence in the Minds of our People, and pointing us to our Rivals as languishing and almost incurable, to be Prescriptions that can concur to our Relief, even were all Suggestions of the Declension of our Trade, as true as they are absolutely false and whimsical. But, the Relief of Trade, is the least concern of those wou'd-be Patriots, that would arrogate to themselves the sole Honour of its Redress: The Tendency of all their Labours, manifestly shew their Views to be to raise general Dependency, Diffidence, Discontent and Jealousy, at Home, and to render us weak and despicable Abroad. By these Methods they hope to be able to sap the Foundation of our Freedom; them, they hope to force us to an Exchange of our beloved Rulers for their own Favourites, who pant to step into those Places of Trust and Confidence, from which, for the Sake of my Country, I wish they may be secluded, till they shall have given us more sufficient Proofs of their Regard for her Liberty and Trade, than they have done hitherto.

In vain would they persuade us into an Opinion of their Patriotism, whilst they continue to create Difficulties, and afterwards, make a Handle of those very Difficulties for clogging the Measures of lawfull Authority, in order to distress the Prince and his Council.

In vain also, would they seem to be Friends to our Trade, whilst they are indefatigable in Endeavours to precipitate their Country into a War, that could not fail of giving our Rivals all those real Advantages over us in Trade, which are now mostly Imaginary: And, that it may be impossible to mistake their intending that general Stagnation of our Commerce, which they would be thought to lament, and wish to redress, they paint us, &c. Thanks to our Freedom and Industry, we are not feeble and declining, that our Rivals may be encouraged to refuse, or delay doing us Justice, till we shall have recourse to that Remedy, which, in its Consequence, must occasion that very Stagnation these Writers affect to complain of.

It would be an endless Task, to recount the various Methods of our Factions for unhinging our Constitution, and for depressing our Trade; they are so many, and so glaring, that it would be undervaluing the Penetration of the Publick, to attempt here a more minute Portraiture of them, and, therefore, shall proceed to examine the last doubtful Performance of the mighty Whitemarsh, Second of my late Opponent the Craftsman.

THIS Echo of Common Sense, who takes up the Gauntlet in Aid of his Associates, with less Abilities, but much more Heat and Arrogance, begins, according to the Rules laid down by all the Scribes of the Faction, with charging my honest, but inelegant Writings, on some Gentleman in the Administration, no matter whom, provided it serves his Purpose of unseasonable, impolite Scurrility and Reflection.

In like manner have we seen him often before now, ascribing several Essays in this and other Papers, to a Great Personage, who, if he had Inclination or Leisure, could more easily Silence such unfeign'd Writers with his Pen, than he is known annually to baffle and confute his active and more learned Patrons in the Senate, by the Energy and Eloquence of his Reason and Tongue; Gifts not derived to him from Power, but from Nature, and the Justice of his Cause. But, where Truth and Argument are wanting, something must be substituted in their room; such as Scurrility and personal Altercation, in order to keep up the Spirit of Faction, and to advance the Sale of a sinking Journal.

'T is therefore, to promote these invidious, narrow-minded Ends, that we see my feeble, but virtuous Endeavours, now imputed to a Gentleman, who, (if I am right in my conjecture of the Person intended by this ungentle Writer) as he understands the Theory and Interest of Trade best of any I ever heard talk upon the Subject in Publick, wou'd make quite another Figure in this Debate, than I am capable of, tho' I had been able to devote more of my Time to the publick Service of my Country, than my own private Concerns will permit me. His Regard for the general Welfare of his Country, but particularly for her Trade, is conspicuous from his cherishing, as a Senator and Minister, on all Occasions, every Expedient that seem'd calculated for the Encouragement of our Exports and Woollen Manufactures; for setting the fair Traders on an equal Footing; and for restraining our growing Luxury, by his projecting and concurring to Laws for allowing Draw-backs; for exonerating all such foreign Commodities as are made use of in our Woollen Manufactures; by his Patriot Endeavours to induce the King to aid in support of these our favorite Manufactures, by the Cheapness of their Labour; and by obstructing, as much as lay in him, all clandestine Importation, that feeder of Excess, and bane to Commerce.

But his Zeal for, and Care of our Trade, appears no where more Amiable and Considerate, than in his Unweariedness to prefer his Country in Peace and Tranquillity, rightly judging, that as Wars had contributed to the present commercial Improvements of our Foreign Rivals; War would still enable them to carry such Improvements to yet a far greater Perfection, as they would thereby engross the whole Trade of Spain, Italy and Sicily, from which, we must inevitably be excluded, in case of an open Rupture between us and the Spanish Crown. But, as I shall have Occasion hereafter, to consider the bad Effects which War would necessarily have on our general Commerce, I shall proceed to the Examinations of some of the most weighty Arguments of our new formidable Opponent.

He owns, That the Interest of Money is reduced upon our Funds and large Mortgages, (which, by the way, he should likewise own to be owing to the Benefits arising from Trade) but denies it to be reduced upon Personal Credit among Merchants, Tradesmen, &c. This last Position proves him to be as little acquainted with the Practice as Theory of Trade. For until the Interest of the Funds was reduced, the Discount of Bills and Notes at the Bank and with Goldsmiths, was at 5 per Cent. and more; but since, it is fallen so low as 2 and a half per Cent. — But, says this contradictory Novice, 'Tho' there may be still something done in the way of discounting Notes at a moderate Premium, there is no such thing as lending Money for a Term of Years upon the personal Security of Merchants, &c.' First, he denies that Interest is reduced upon personal Credit; and in the same Breath, he owns, that Notes are discounted at a moderate Premium. Such will be always the Contradictions of the malign Swervers from Truth.

It is true, personal Credit is not now, any more than formerly, on a Level with that acquire'd by more substantial Security; but if he means that the frugal, industrious Merchant and Tradesman can't borrow Money for a Length of Time, 'tis a Mistake, and I am afraid a wilful one. They can, and do every Day on reasonable Terms. But, indeed, the Luxurious Spendthrift, who, tho' but in low, or very middling Circumstances, keeps his Country-House, Coach, Chaise, or Pair of Geldings, perhaps his Pair of Doxies too; who is seen sauntering at all the expensive Places of publick Resort; who minds Dress, Plays, and the Groom-porters, more than the Exchange, his Compting-house or Cash-Book; such idle, extravagant Merchants and Tradesmen Town, are, and ought to be unable to raise Money for any Length of Time on his bare personal Security.

AY, but says our ill-presaging Adm'r, Our Luxury is chiefly owing to Place-men and Stockjobbers, &c. Stockjobbers may be Luxurious for any thing I know; they are a Gentry I am very little acquainted with. But if by Stockjobbers, he means Stockholders, I will venture to assert, that there are infinitely more of those out of Place than in; if any Credit may be given to the publick Lists of the Proprietors of our Funds.

THE Place-men, as he affects to call all those in Office under the Crown, see of those, whom this Author and his fellow Labourers, can't bear, with Patience, nor treat with common Decency: And yet, nothing is more obvious and certain, than that all the Artillery of their Art and Malice is incessantly pointed at the Prince, the Administration, and even their Country, for the Purposes of an Exchange.

COULD the Patrons of our Journalist but once get into Employment, Place-men wou'd then be the usefulness, honestest, and most virtuous Part of the Society. In such Case, the Balance of Trade would be with us, in spite of the Impeachment and Improvements of Rivals; and the Permanency of our Credit, the Reduction of Interest, the Increase of our Shipments, Wrought Plate, Furniture, Buildings, and the Improvements of Land, would then be as certain; as they are now happily visible; Marks of the Increase of the national Riches, accruing from the Benefits of Trade.

— Honores mutant mores, is an old Saying, we should then see verify'd with a Wish.

BUT how does it appear, that our Luxury is owing to Place-men? Do they, or their Families upon Dependents, travel more than others into France and Italy? Are they known to encourage either the publick or clandestine Importation of foreign Superfluities, more than their Neighbours? Are they seen to be greater Gamesters or Guzzlers, than the unemploy'd Patriots? Many of them, indeed, live far more decent and hospitable, both in Town and Country, than some others; but I can't see, that in so doing, they are to be blamed, or thought to be Encouragers of Luxury, either by Precept or Example. I dare answer for them, that they will concur in any Restraint on Luxury, that shall be thought consistent with the Liberties of a Free People, whose Frugality would certainly be of the greatest Benefit to Trade; but whose Excess, 'twou'd be dangerous to limit by Restraint.

IT is not impossible, but that our Industry would be less active, if it were not awaken'd and incited by some irregular Appetite, which are much more easily found Fault with, than restrained. People grown

rich by Peace and Trade, as we are, will indulge themselves, and unavoidably enter into a more profuse way of Living; and in such, Luxury is often rather the Sign and Effect of great present Wealth, than the Cause or Forerunner of future Poverty.

THAT our present Wealth, in every thing that constitutes national Riches, is considerably greater, than ever has been known, is visible and evident; therefore all our Care should be to continue it so by Peace, and all other Encouragements, as should fix such a Foundation of Wealth, as that our reigning Luxury may affect neither ourselves nor Posterity. This, as it is the Interest, so it ought to be the View of all and each of the Community. And as few amongst us have more to risk, than the present Friends of the Government and Administration, there can be no doubt of their concurring with Zeal and Heartiness, towards so necessary and salutary a Work.

We feel, in the most sensible manner possible, the happy Effects of their past Conduct; nor can we doubt, without doing them the highest Injustice, that their future Measures will fix our Liberties beyond the reach of domestic Factions, and our Trade and Wealth beyond the Grasp of our foreign Rivals; if our own unhappy, intestine Feuds, arising from the Pique and Disappointment of a few unnatural Individuals amongst ourselves, don't so clog their Measures, as to prevent their carrying their Views of perpetuating our Freedom and Plenty into Execution.

I shall take another Opportunity of considering, more minutely, Mr. White-smyre's frothy Instance of a Farmer, his Children and Grandchildren, and all his other cruel Commercial Productions. In the mean time, I am,

SIR,

Your most humble Servant,

S. EXPORT.

#### COUNTRY NEWS.

**P**ORTSMOUTH, Dec. 1. This Morning the Rev. Dr. Bliss, Vicar of this Parish, after a long and gradual Decay of Nature, departed this Life. He was a learned and judicious Divine, had a clear and distinguishing Head, and was a very good Writer. The Discourses which he prepared for the Pulpit, were composed with such a Regard to Method and Propriety of Language as is not common, and deliver'd with a Grace and Solemnity which commanded Attention. He was so far from betraying any Negligence in reading the Liturgy, when employ'd in that Service, that his serious and agreeable Manner gave a Beauty to it, and very much tended to excite Devotion; and the more effectually, as his Life was suitable to his Profession. His Affection to the present Government was sincere; nor was he less a Friend to the Church, though he always declared himself an Enemy to Persecution, and thought Bigotry, and a furious, intemperate Zeal, to be Springs of Action highly culpable in themselves, and productive of the greatest Mischiefs among Mankind. The Doctor had a very extensive Charity, and his Moderation was well known. He conversed with People of different Sentiments with an unreserved Freedom, of which he was neither afraid nor ashamed, though censur'd for it by Men of narrow and contracted Minds, such as too much confine Religion to a Party.

**C**ANTERBURY, Dec. 13. On Thursday the 30th of November last was rung at Wye, by a young Society of Ringers there, the whole Peal of 3040 Gransier Triples, upon those large Bells, in three Hours and twenty Minutes compleatly.

On Friday last was committed to Maidstone Gaol, William Davis, charged with stealing from off the Penthouse belonging to the Dwelling-house of Thomas Pope at East Greenwich, 49 Pounds Weight of Lead or thereabouts.

The next Day were committed to the same Prison, Anthony Bowler and John Wyburn, charged on the Oath of Robert Willis, with breaking open his House in the Parish of Strood, with Thomas Legget and — Jell, who made their Escapes, and feloniously stealing and conveying away a Box with Lace, Cambric, and several Pieces of Linen, Calico, Ribbons, and other Goods.

#### HOME PORTS.

**P**ORTSMOUTH, Dec. 13. Sailed from Spithead for Ireland, his Majesty's Sloop the Hound, Capt. Dilks. Remain at Spithead his Majesty's Ships the Augusta, Shoreham and Deal Castle. Wind N.E.

**D**OVER, Dec. 13. Arrived the New Shoreham, Paulingham, from Barbados. At Barbados are

arrived the Lake, Phare; the Dispatch, Finney; and the King George, Ayers, all three of and from London.

**D**EAL, Dec. 13. Wind E. No Ship in the Downs. Came down since my last and sailed through, the Endeavour, Granger, for St. Sebastians; the Lucy, Wilkinson, for Oporto; the Truman, Cooper, for Havre; the Prosperity, Armstrong, for Barbary; and the Samuel and Mary, Stephenson, for Bourdeaux.

**G**RACESEND, Dec. 14. Passed by the Acton, Moore, from Norway; the Sarah, Brock, from Galipoly; and the John, Glyn, from Maryland.

#### LONDON.

Yesterday arrived a Mail from France, with Advice from Corsica, that the French General, the Count de Boissieux, having Intelligence that the Rebels on the other Side of the Mountains refused to lay down their Arms, and persisted in their Rebellion, in Defiance of the Truce lately concluded betwixt the Corsicans and Genoese, by the Mediation of France, the said General had ordered the Garrison of Bastia to join his Forces, and to march immediately against the Rebels, without staying for further Succours. 'Tis added, that the Rebels are animated by the Presence of Baron Theodore, who is lately returned to the Island.

The Paris Letter, which is dated last Saturday, says, that above 300 Persons lost their Lives by the Fall of a Church at a Village near Montpellier, which tumbled on their Heads during Divine Service; and that the Government has strictly forbid the Manufacture Carriage and Use of Knives, whose Blades are pointed at the End like Daggers, and of another Sort of Blades resembling double Clasp Knives, and the Maker thereof is to pay a Fine of 100 Livres.

Names returned for Sheriffs for the following Counties in Wales, viz.

#### CARDIGAN.

Charles Richards of Penglais, Esq.; John Phillips of Crynga, Esq.; Richard Stedman of the Abbey of Strata Florida, Esq.

#### CARMARTHEN.

Hector Rees of Pembrey, Esq.; Sir John Rudd, Bart. John Phillips of Llanas-freet, Esq.; DENEBIGH.

Kerrick Eaton of Eaton, Esq.; Cawley Humberston Cawley of Gwersyllt, Esq.; John Lloyd of Trevor, Esq.

#### FLINT.

Thomas Wynn of Kinegrin, Esq.; Lloyd Kennion of Hanmer, Esq.; Thomas Wynn of Llwynegrin, Esq.

#### MONTGOMERY.

Thomas Foulks of Penthrum, Esq.; John Thomas of Afton, Esq.; Rees Lloyd of Clesh Faen, Esq.

#### PEMBROKE.

Thomas Lloyd of Cwmglyn, Esq.; Thomas Stephens of Hubberston, Esq.; George Mearc of Pennar, Esq.

Yesterday was held a Cabinet Council at St. James's, when Sir Henry Penrice, Kt. Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, attended and made his Report to his Majesty of James Buchanan, lately condemned at a High Court of Admiralty, for the Murder of Mr. Smith, Fourth Mate of the Royal Guardian, when in Canton River in the East Indies; when his Majesty was pleased to order him for Execution; which we hear will be on Friday next at Execution Dock.

At the same Time Mr. Serjeant Urbin, Deputy Recorder of this City, attended and made his Report of the Four Malefactors under Sentence of Death in Newgate, viz.

James Gardener, for robbing his Master, Henry Waldron, Esq., of a Gold Watch, two Diamond Rings, ten Holland Shirts, &c. in the House of Mr. Murray, Apothecary, in Covent Garden.

John Rigby, for assaulting John Evans and Peter Small on the Highway, and robbing the said Mr. Evans of a Silver Watch, and some Money.

William Bullinbroke, for breaking open the House of Mr. William Hogdon, and stealing a large Quantity of Linen.

And Constantia James, for stealing from Mr. Davis Four 36s. Pieces, and half a Guinea, in Gold.

When his Majesty was pleased to order Gardener, Bullinbroke, and James, for Execution, which will be on Wednesday next at Tyburn.

And to grant his most gracious Reprieve to John Rigby, in order for Transportation for 14 Years.

#### LONDON.

Printed for T. COOPER, at the Globe in Paternoster-Row.

His Majesty desir'd pricking down the Sheriffs for the several Counties in England, for the Year ensuing, till Thursday next.

Yesterday Morning died at his Lodgings at Kensington Gore, Ralph Jenkinson, Esq.; a young Gentleman possessed of a plentiful Estate in the County of Middlesex.

The same Morning three Waggon coming to Town, were robbed by Five Foot-Pads between Turnham-Green and Hammersmith; but did not meet with a Booty answerable to their Expectations.

Yesterday Morning about 8 o'Clock, a young Gentlewoman, very well dressed, attempted to drown herself in Rosamond's Pond, St. James's Park; but was prevented by some Persons who happened to be there, to walk about in a very melancholy Manner. She was afterwards carried to the Guard Chamber, but would not give any Account of herself, nor the Reason that induced her to this fatal Attempt.

Last Tuesday Philip Dwyer was tried at Hammersmith for enlisting his Majesty's Subjects into the Service of the French King. The Fact being committed before the late Act, which makes it felony, he was only tried for a Misdemeanor; and, upon full and clear Evidence, being convicted, the Court thought fit to pass the following Sentence; to wit, To let a Fine of 20 Merks, committed to Newgate for 12 Months, and to give Security for his good behaviour for 12 Months after.

High Water this Day 2 Morning at London Bridge. 5 02 19 Evening

Bank Stock	143	1-half	India	173	3-half
South Sea	104	1-half	Old Annuity	112	1-half
New Dittto	112	Books shut	Three per Cent	16	
Books shut	Seven per Cent	Loan	112	1-half	
per Cent. ditto	101	Royal Assurance	108	London Assurance	14 to 1-8th African 14 India
Bonds	61	16s. to 1-8s. Prem.	South Sea	24	1-7s. Prem.
Premium	Salt Tallys	1-half to 2-1-half Premium	Bank Circulation	11	1-1s. 6d.
English Copper	31. 5s.	Welsh ditto	15s. 1-1-half per Cent.	Exchequer Orders	6-1-half per Cent.
Premium	Three per Cent. ditto	per Cent. Premium	Million Bank	122	

IT is desired that the several Land Owners within the Levels of Burnham, Southwick, Mayland, Althorn, Dengey, St. Lawrence, Bradwell, Tillingham Steeple and Ashfield, in the Hundreds of Duxford and County of Essex, would meet at the Devil Tavern in Temple-Bar, London, on Monday the 18th instant, at one o'clock in the Afternoon, on special Affairs relating to the Estates lying in the said Levels, and the Trustees of the several Charities which have Lands lying in the said Levels, be desired to attend, or appoint Persons to represent them.

This Day is published, BY THE SOCIETY for the Encouragement of Learning, A COLLECTION of

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The CONSTANT LOVER,	The PARASITIC LOVER,
The JEALOUS LOVER,	The HAPPY LOVER,

of Song may catch her, who for Courtship fits, And, if fitting, she may fall Loveliest's Sacrifice.

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